

Date: Thu, 3 Jun 93 14:08:36 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #679  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Thu, 3 Jun 93                      Volume 93 : Issue 679

Today's Topics:

2 Meters and Airlines  
Bad News For Blind U.S. Hams :-(  
Collins tool  
FCC Notice of Violation (was: Misdirected QSL cards)  
FTP Archive for radio mods  
HamCom  
Misdirected QSL cards for 3B6 (Mauritius)  
Mod-server  
Pager Frequencies (including Motorola two-tone table)  
PL-259 seal  
SAXTON coax. Where can I get it?  
Velocity of light  
W2A cover replacement (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 18:18:42 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srngenprp!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: 2 Meters and Airlines  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Boudreaux Jean A (jab0684@ucs.usl.edu) wrote:

: I'd be very surprised indeed if 2 meter amateur handhelds caused interference  
: with the instruments or radios on board aircraft. Since the am air band in  
: use by pilots often with handhelds runs from about 110 to 137 mhz, I'd

: be surprised if 144 mhz transmissions were more of a problem.

If the w meter receiver uses low-side LO injection, then there could well be a problem. For example, the popular Radio Shack HTX-202 uses low-side injection with a 21.4 MHz IF. Tuning the radio from 144 to 148 MHz causes the LO to tune from 122.6 to 126.6 MHz.

AL N1AL

-----  
Date: 3 Jun 1993 18:10:46 GMT  
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!slc20!  
wwhitby@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Bad News For Blind U.S. Hams :-(  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have always believed that a person is only as handicapped as they think they are!

---  
Warren Whitby                      wwhitby@mtgy.gtegsc.com  
GTE Government Systems  
x5459

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| For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that |  
| whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting |  
life (John 3:16)

-----  
Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 18:34:22 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srngenprp!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Collins tool  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.tele.com) wrote:

: Another series of fasteners to watch out for are the cross slotted screw  
: heads. These come in a total of four variations. Phillips which is what  
: most of them are. Reed-Prince look like Phillips, but the shape has an  
: additional X indentation on the top of the screwhead. (These are common  
: on most Hewlett Packard equipment). ...

I thought they were called "Pozi-Driv." Except HP isn't going to use them any more -- going to Torx. (Another decade, another fastener.)

AL N1AL

-----  
Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 19:59:29 GMT  
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!usenet.ufl.edu!mlb.semi.harris.com!SU19F!  
jhobson@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: FCC Notice of Violation (was: Misdirected QSL cards)  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1ulh96\$324@usenet.pa.dec.com> mogul@pa.dec.com (Jeffrey Mogul) writes:  
>

>I've been licensed as K1JM since about 1979, but I haven't operated  
>in a decade. (In fact, I stopped operating at about the time that  
>I traded in WA1PAZ for K1JM. Go figure.)  
>

>Last month, I started receiving a bunch of QSL cards addressed to  
>"3B6/K1JM". 3B6 is assigned to Mauritius (according to the 1991  
>ARRL Handbook), and I've never been there. Nor have I been on  
>the air, I promise. I used to get a stray QSL card every few  
>years, but now I've received 5 or 6 all for this one callsign,  
>so I suspect someone is confused.

<stuff deleted>

>-Jeff

At least the errant QSL wasn't from the FCC!

Reading this article brought back memories of a frightening experience I had some years ago. Many of the details have been forgotten but basically I received a whatever-its-called that said I had violated some part 97 regulation. I don't even remember now what the violation was - probably a signal characteristic violation or illegal frequency violation.

At the time of the alleged violation I was not active. I didn't even have a rig for the band on which the violation occurred. My guess was that someone used my callsign illegally.

I wrote a response to the FCC saying that it couldn't have been me and blah blab blah and to please let me know if there was anything else I should do.

I never heard back (yet (this was about 20 years ago :^)).

Has anyone else had a similar experience?

Harv  
WB4NPL  
jhobson@su19f.ess.harris.com

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 18:24:01 GMT  
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!  
resdgs1.er.usgs.gov!tbodoh@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: FTP Archive for radio mods  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <davep-030693102559@nirvana.llnl.gov>, davep@llnl.gov (Dave Parker) writes:

|> I'm trying to find an archive of Ham/Scanner mods via FTP. I used to get  
|> them from kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov, but it does not seem to work now, and I  
|> tried all the sites in the FAQ, with no luck finding mods. HELP!  
|>  
|> I just wanted to find any info for a DJ560 (Alinco) for a friend.  
|>  
|> Thanks in advance for any help.  
|>  
|> Dave  
|>  
|>  
|> \*\*\*\*\*  
|> Dave Parker  
|> davep@llnl.gov  
|> KD6RRS  
|> \*\*\*\*\*

--

I got the following list off of one of the ham FTP servers;

ftp.cs.buffalo.edu	128.205.32.9	
ucsd.edu	128.54.16.1	/hamradio
nic.funet.fi	128.214.6.100	/pub/ham
csseq.cs.tamu.edu	128.194.2.20	/ham-radio
suntan.tandem.com	130.252.10.8	/hamradio
col.hp.com	15.255.240.16	/packet
talos.cs.buffalo.edu	128.205.32.9	/pub/ham-radio
bubba.business.uwo.ca	129.100.22.42	/hamster/ham
		/hamster/tcpip
		/hamster/mods
		/hamster/view
vax.cs.pitt.edu	130.49.2.1	/pub/ar18
		/pub/ka9q

		/pub/ncpa
		/pub/tnc2
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au	130.102.128.5	/pub/ka9q
tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov	128.183.10.100	/public
helios.tn.cornell.edu	128.84.241.2	/pub
wuarchive.wustl.edu	128.252.135.4	/mirrors/msdos/hamradio
		/mirrors/msdos/packet
		/mirrors/msdos/ka9q-tcpip
		/mirrors/cpm/hamradio
		/mirrors/cpm/packet
		/mirrors/misc/hamradio
		/mirrors/misc/packet
		/mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip
gatekeeper.dec.com	16.1.0.2	/pub/net/ka9q
sun.soe.clarkson.edu	128.153.12.3	/pub/ka9q
sics.se	192.16.123.90	/archive/packet
		/pub/packet-incoming
sabrina.dei.unipd.it	147.162.2.106	/pub/hamradio
uhunix2.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu	128.171.44.7	/incoming/ham-radio
caticsuf.cati.csufresno.edu	129.8.100.15	/pub/ham-radio
ftp.waseda.ac.jp	133.9.1.32	/pub/toumon/ham-radio
garfield.catt.ncsu.edu	152.1.43.23	/pub/hamradio
plan9.njit.edu	128.235.1.10	/pub/hamradio
sunee.uwaterloo.ca	129.97.128.196	/pub/radio
grivel.une.edu.au	129.180.4.7	/pub/ham-radio
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu	128.174.5.50	/pub/ham-radio
iraun1.ira.uka.de	129.13.10.90	/pub/ham-radio
nic.switch.ch	130.59.1.40	/software/hamradio
		/software/mac/ham-radio
iesd.auc.dk	130.225.48.4	/ham-radio
akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu	128.2.35.1	/aw0g (softkiss-mac)
???????????	129.69.162.1	/pub (login as ftp
		pkt cluster,usa callbook)
gandalf.umcs.maine.edu	130.111.112.21	/pub/ham-radio # ls -l NO !)
rtfm.mit.edu	18.70.0.226	/pub/usenet/news.answers/radio
tamu.edu	128.194.15.32	/pc-sig
ftp.geo.brown.edu	128.148.116.19	/pub/hamradio

Also note that an excellent source is the QRL CD-ROM. I have one on order and it looks to be a superset of most of the FTP sites in addition to a ham call database (with search engine), text from ham and other radio related newsgroups and a multitude of radio related stuff. Bye...

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+++++
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer
+
+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198      (605) 594-6830      +

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+ Internet; bodoh@dggs.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)

+

+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P

+

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Date: Mon, 31 May 1993 04:59:01

From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!news.oc.com!  
utacfd.uta.edu!rwsys!ocitor!FredGate@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: HamCom

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> My guess would be that it probably has something to do  
> with your "Blue Laws"

that was voted out over 5 years ago .....

> Glad I only spent two years in Dallas, and also glad I  
> moved away a dozen  
> years ago! ;-) ;-)

we are all glad you moved away too !! :-)

lee - wa5eha

\* Origin: Com Port 1 DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

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Date: 3 Jun 1993 18:52:22 GMT

From: pa.dec.com!mogul@decwrl.dec.com

Subject: Misdirected QSL cards for 3B6 (Mauritius)

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I've been licensed as K1JM since about 1979, but I haven't operated in a decade. (In fact, I stopped operating at about the time that I traded in WA1PAZ for K1JM. Go figure.)

Last month, I started receiving a bunch of QSL cards addressed to "3B6/K1JM". 3B6 is assigned to Mauritius (according to the 1991 ARRL Handbook), and I've never been there. Nor have I been on the air, I promise. I used to get a stray QSL card every few years, but now I've received 5 or 6 all for this one callsign, so I suspect someone is confused.

If anyone can shed some light on this situation (e.g., tell me

the right callsign and address, so I can forward these QSL cards)  
I'd appreciate it. Reply via email, please ... I don't read this  
newsgroup.

-Jeff

-----  
Date: 3 Jun 93 19:56:33 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Mod-server  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have heard of a server that contains a listing of radio mods. Could  
someone let me know the IP address and the internet site name. I  
have a Radio Shack Pro 35 scanner and I want to check to see if any mods  
are available. Either post or send to me direct (bob@ia-ngnet.army.mil).

--

Bob Powers  
W01, Iowa ARNG  
Database Administrator

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 18:22:30 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-  
state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!utnut!torn!watserv2.uwaterloo.ca!watmath!  
undergrad.math.uwaterloo.ca!awpaeth@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Pager Frequencies (including Motorola two-tone table)  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I've a number of older Motorola voice pagers in two varieties: two-tone  
sequential and 5/6 tone. Motorola was kind enough to fax a frequency list  
of the former, reproduced here. Seems easy to do (about as hard as DTMF);  
I understand a number of modern repeater controllers can handle this.

Most of the pagers are 5/6 tone style and Motorola has nothing (they say)  
in the way of technical literature to offer. Any experts on this?

/Alan W Paeth  
KD3XG/VE3AWP

=====  
Motorola Two-Tone Coding

[Transcribed by Alan Paeth (VE3AWP) awpaeth@watcgl.uwaterloo.ca

from faxed literature -- Table II numerals are not 100% guaranteed]

Given a three digit code "GAB", G defines Tone Group for successive digits A and B (Table I). Tone A and B are then sent in sequence (4 seconds each) at a frequency determined by their group (Table II). Some pagers will respond to a "group" call which is eight seconds of the second (B) tone.

Table I - Tone Group

Modified General Plan						General Plan	
First Digit			Tone A	Tone B		First Digit	
Tone A	Tone B						
	of Code Group			Group			of Code Group
Group							
	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	3	3	3	1	1	2	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	6	6	6	6	2	1	
	7	17	17	7	4	5	
	8	18	18	8	5	4	
	9	19	19	9	2	4	
	*10	10	10	0	4	2	
	*11	11	11	A	3	3	

\* - reserved for special circumstances

Table II -- Tone Group Frequencies (Hz)

Tone Group							
	1xx	2xx	3xx	4xx	5xx	6xx *10xx	*11xx
0	330.5		589.1		1092.4	321.7	553.9 1122.5
	1472.9	1930.2+					
1	349.0		600.9		288.5	339.5	584.8 1153.4
	1513.5	1989.0+					
2	358.5		634.5		298.5	356.6	617.4 1185.2
	1555.2	2043.8+					
A 3	389.0		669.9		304.7	376.6	651.9 1217.2
	1598.0	2094.5+					
and	4	410.8		707.3		313.0 399.8	688.3
	1251.4	1542.0		2155.5+			
B 5	433.7		746.8		953.7	422.1	726.8 1285.8
	1687.2	2212.2+					



Tones	6		457.9	788.5	979.9	455.7	787.4
			1321.2	1733.7+	2271.7		
(digit)	7		483.5	832.5	1006.9	470.5	810.2
			1357.6	1781.5+	2334.5		
	8		510.5	879.0	1034.7	496.8	855.5
			1830.5+	2401.0			1395.0
	9		539.0	928.1	1063.2	524.6	903.2
			1881.0+	2468.2			1433.4

+ - for use with Tone A only

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 18:31:00 GMT  
 From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srigenprp!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU  
 Subject: PL-259 seal  
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.tele.com) wrote:

: In article <yN7F5B3w165w@jackatak.raider.net> martinbw@jackatak.raider.net  
 writes:

: > I am trying to seal up a couple of PL-259 connectors. I am using  
 : > a tube of General Electric Silicon Dielectric Compound. The label

: Bad idea, this stuff is hygroscopic. It will appear to work for awhile,  
 : but then it starts absorbing water.

: Silicon rubber works, but it is slightly acidic and will slowly eat the  
 : metal. Best bet is to buy the expensive silicon rubber potting compound  
 ..

I dunno, I always just use black vinyl electrical tape. Stretch it as you  
 apply it so it makes a good watertight seal and use plenty -- cover the  
 entire connector and an inch or two of the coax. I've never had a  
 corrosion problem with that method. And it comes off without much mess.

AL N1AL

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 17:55:42 GMT  
 From: nih-csl!helix.nih.gov!ramon@uunet.uu.net  
 Subject: SAXTON coax. Where can I get it?  
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Subject says it all. AES sells BELDEN, but we've found SAXTON to

be excellent and plan to take some with me to EA1-land.

Anybody know of any mail order place that carries it?

Much appreciated.

Best regards,

Ramon

---

Ramon J. Hontanon, KE8SF  
ramon@helix.nih.gov  
CBER FDA, 8800 Rockville Pk. Bethesda, MD 20892  
(301) 496 0718

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 19:28:28 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!newshub.nosc.mil!avalon.chinalake.navy.mil!  
peewee.chinalake.navy.mil!erik@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Velocity of light  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Seth Taylor (taylor@tix.timeplex.COM) wrote:  
: free space), Does anyone out there know why Einstein used the term  
: c in the famous equation,  $E = mc^2$ , where c = velocity of  
: light (300,000 mtrs/sec) ??  
: Seth T. KC2WE

Because Einstein was at the same time declaring the velocity of  
light to be Constant. (In fact, a "universal" constant).

--  
Erik van Bronkhorst KC6UUT DoD#4342585443 AMA#[classified]  
"Truth is false and logic lost, now the fourth dimension is crossed..."

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 18:16:11 GMT  
From: pacbell.com!sjhawk2@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: W2A cover replacement  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A while back (about a month) I saw a posting that I believe  
had instructions for removing and replacing the front cover  
on a Icom W2A. I cannot find this posting. If anyone has  
a copy would they please email it to me. Thanks Steve Hawkins

WV6U

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 18:23:36 GMT  
From: pacbell.com!sjhawk2@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: W2A cover replacement  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A while back (about a month) I saw a posting that I believe had instructions for removing and replacing the front cover on a Icom W2A. I cannot find this posting. If anyone has a copy would they please email it to me. Thanks Steve Hawkins  
WV6U

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 19:18:12 GMT  
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!btoback@decwrl.dec.com  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993May22.014707.8069@mks.com>,  
<1993May28.033419.10772@wuecl.wustl.edu>, <1993Jun3.050011.15876@usl.edu>.gov  
Subject : Re: 2 Meters and Airlines

Rich Wales writes:

>>Since no one else has brought this up yet, I guess I will.  
>>  
>>When one is on a commercial flight, the US FAA rules say that any use of  
>>radio equipment can only be approved by the owner of the aircraft (i.e.,  
>>the airline -- NOT the pilot).

The relevant regulations are FCC 97.11, and FAR 91.21. FCC regulations require that \_any\_ use of an amateur radio station on board an aircraft be approved by the pilot in command (FCC 97.11a). In addition, if the aircraft is operating under Instrument Flight Rules (as are almost all airline flights), the station may not be operated at all unless the station has been found to comply with all applicable FAA rules.

FAR 91.21 states that no "portable electronic device" shall be operated aboard an airline flight or aboard any flight operating under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) unless it's a voice recorder, electric shaver, hearing aid or pacemaker. The exception to this is when the device has been approved by the operator of the flight (airline or air taxi company), or by the pilot in command (PIC) for other than airline and air taxi operations.

Rich goes on to say:

>>For practical purposes, you can't [operate your station],  
>>and it isn't worth wasting your time asking the flight crew for permis-  
>>sion, because they don't have the authority to give it to you.

Sometimes, that's not the case. The operator may delegate some authority to the pilot, who may then use his/her discretion. I built a little receiver to listen to air-to-ground communications that consisted of a pickup loop, a diode detector, and an audio amplifier. This, of course, is completely passive at RF, and emits nothing, but it's still a radio receiver of sorts, and it's certainly electronic. When flight attendants questioned me about the device, I'd give it to them and invite them to take it up to the captain. S/he usually came back with an "it's OK to use it." The "receiver" was built in a paperboard gift box so that it could easily be opened for inspection.

J.D. Wilson then says:

> A few months ago, I was listening to a local repeater and  
>heard an aeronautical mobile... One of the hams on the ground asked if  
>he obtained permission of the pilot to use his radio... The response was  
>that he was the pilot! If a hand-held 2m is going to cause interference  
>on an aircraft, you would think the cockpit would be good test.

and Jean Boudreaux follows up with:

> I'd be very surprised indeed if 2 meter amateur handhelds caused interference  
> with the instruments or radios on board aircraft. Since the am air band in  
> use by pilots often with handhelds runs from about 110 to 137 mhz, I'd  
> be surprised if 144 mhz transmissions were more of a problem.

The fact that one pilot found that one radio didn't interfere with one aircraft's radios shouldn't be construed as a general statement about interference from amateur radio equipment. The pilot was almost certainly not operating on instruments -- I know several pilot/hams, and while all operate while flying, none operate while flying IFR.

The handheld aircraft-band radios used by pilots are used in flight only for emergencies in which the radio equipment in the airplane isn't functioning properly. Aircraft-band handhelds are also type-accepted for aeronautical operation.

When operating in instrument conditions, radio signals are the only means by which the pilot knows the position of the aircraft (ignoring inertial navigation systems, which still require occasional in-flight resetting using ground-based references). There are many opportunities for interference: routine IFR navigation operations use 200-500kHz (to

1600kHz outside the US), 75mHz, 108-118mHz, 329-335mHz, 962-1213mHz, and 10.3gHz; this is in addition to voice communications on 118-136mHz. These are all used \_simultaneously\_ during the approach phase of a flight, and they're not all receiving frequencies, either: aircraft transmitters operate on the 962-1213mHz band and on 10.3gHz. In addition, many aircraft use LORAN, at around 100kHz, for navigation, and a few use OMEGA, at around 10kHz, or (unofficially) GPS at 22gHz. (Not sure about the 22gHz; maybe someone can correct this if it's wrong.)

Add up all of the potential signal sources in all these radios, and there are many opportunities for interference. Now throw in a random transceiver that the designers of all these radios didn't anticipate, and give it poorly-specified spectral characteristics. It's very hard to guarantee the performance of all those receivers under those conditions, and the aircraft receivers are keeping people alive.

Remember that you don't usually know the spectral characteristics of your radio (unless you happen to have ready access to a spectrum analyzer and are predisposed to use it for curiosity). One ham in Phoenix who frequented 2m got a new radio one day -- one of the early synthesized radios, a something-2000. A couple of weeks later, he disappeared from the air. When he reappeared, he told of a phone call from the FAA, followed by one from the FCC. It seems that this radio, when transmitting a good solid signal on 146.34mHz, also transmitted a respectable signal at around 108mHz. The localizer (final approach guidance transmitter) at Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport is on 108.3, and he lived a couple of miles from the end of the runway. Even if your radio was clean when it left the factory, stuff happens.

Summary: Regulations aside, unless you're the PIC, or sitting next to him/her, it's better to leave the ham radio off while in flight.

-- Bruce Toback

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Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 18:02:29 GMT  
From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!  
n4tii@network.UCSD.EDU  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9306011734.aa14703@cbda7.apgea.army.mil>,  
<1993Jun2.142505.26737@rsg1.er.usgs.gov>, <1993Jun2.180521.23984@alsys.com>9  
Subject : Re: HTX-202 mods

garym@alsys.com (Gary Morris @ignite) writes:

>In <1993Jun2.142505.26737@rsg1.er.usgs.gov> tbodoh@resdgs1.er.usgs.gov (Tom Bodoh) writes:

>>In article <9306011734.aa14703@cbda7.apgea.army.mil>,

wejones@cbda7.apgea.army.mil (Bill Jones) writes:

>>|> > PS: Is it normal for the 202 to have a birdie on 146.760?? Maybe that  
>>|> > is common?? cul

>>|> I don't know about normal, but mine does it too. So does a friends. It  
>>|> is not picking up an external signal. BTW, it only is observed when the  
>>|> rubber ducky is used, ie when an external antenna is used, it goes away,  
>>|> so it seems to be an oscillation involving reactive components in the  
>>|> rubber ducky!

>>It would be interesting to try the duckie from another brand of HT to see if  
>>the birdie moves or goes away altogether...

>I have the "birdie" on my HTX-202. It's true disconnecting the rubber ducky  
>eliminates the noise. I tried 3 different rubber ducks and attaching any of  
>them will cause the noise to appear, I also tried a discone via 15' of RG-8  
>and I get there birdie with it also. So I don't think the rubber duck is  
>oscillating :-)

>It's probably picking up some outside noise (like from a computer) and  
>mixing with internal noise or oscillators to produce the birdie on 146.76.

Anyone thought about the birdie coming from your monitor or television?  
IF you take the frequency of the color burst crystal (3.5 something) and  
'harmonize it out' or whatever, you'll find that 146.76 is a product.

This came up on the Fido Ham echo some years ago about 146.76 and HT's.

John

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>--GaryM

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #679

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